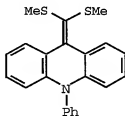


bromobenzene, 4-bromoanisole and 2-bromonaphthalene can be used in the coupling reaction. The palladium-catalyzed step was performed using methods generally known in the literature using a palladium catalyst formed from a tertiary phosphine and a palladium compound such as  $\text{PdCl}_2$  or  $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ .

### 3. Representative Synthetic Procedures.



Synthesis of Compound 1. To an LDA solution (37 mmol) prepared from diisopropylamine and n-butyllithium in THF (150 mL) at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  was added the N-phenylacridan (9.00 g, 35 mmol) in THF (50 mL). The mixture was stirred at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  for 1 hr.  $\text{CS}_2$  (2.35 mL, 39 mmol) was then added. After 1 hr at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$ , the reaction was allowed to warm up slowly to room temperature (1 hr). The reaction mixture was cooled down to  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  again when MeI (2.86 mL, 46 mmol) was added. After the addition, the dry ice bath was removed and the reaction was continued at room temperature for 2 hrs. The reaction mixture was then evaporated in vacuo and the residue was subject to column chromatography (hexanes/ $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  7:1), giving 9.21 g of methyl N-phenylacridan-9-dithiocarboxylate as a yellow crystalline solid. Yield 76%.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  2.54 (s, 3H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 6.37 (d, 2 H), 6.92 (t, 2H), 7.07 (t, 2H). 7.35-7.43 (m, 4 H), 7.53 (m, 1H), 7.64 (m, 2H).

To an LDA solution (1.1 mmol) in THF (30 mL) at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$